2.4.5   2020 Residential Buildings Energy End-Use Carbon Dioxide Emissions Splits, by Fuel Type
(Million Metric Tons) (1)

	Natural Gas	Petroleum Distil.	Resid.	LPG	Oth(2)	Total	Coal	Electricity (3)	Total	Percent
Space Heating (4)	174.6	31.5		13.9	1.4	46.8	0.6	75.6	297.6	26.8%
Water Heating	74.1	4.7		3.1		7.8		80.1	161.9	14.6%
Space Cooling	0.0							139.9	139.9	12.6%
Lighting								87.9	87.9	7.9%
Refrigeration (5)								70.0	70.0	6.3%
Electronics (6)								55.3	55.3	5.0%
Wet Cleaning (8)	2.8							49.1	51.9	4.7%
Cooking	12.0			1.7		1.7		20.3	34.1	3.1%
Computers								28.3	28.3	2.6%
Other (9)				11.6		11.6		171.8	183.3	16.5%
Total	**263.5**	**36.2**		**30.3**	**1.4**	**67.9**	**0.6**	**778.2**	**1,110.1**	**100%**

Note(s):   1) Emissions assume complete combustion from energy consumption, excluding gas flaring, coal mining, and cement production. Emissions exclude wood since it is assumed that the carbon released from combustion is reabsorbed in a future carbon cycle. 2) Includes kerosene space heating (1.4 MMT). 3) Excludes electric imports by utilities. 4) Includesresidential furnace fans (27.3 MMT). 5) Includes refrigerators (56.8 MMT) and freezers (13.1 MMT). 6) Includes color television (55.3 MMT). 8) Includes clothes washers (4.4 MMT), natural gas clothes dryers (2.8 MMT), electric clothes dryers (29.5 MMT), and dishwashers (15.2 MMT). Does not include water heating energy. 9) Includes residential small electric devices, heating elements, motors, swimming pool heaters, hot tub heaters, outdoor grills, and natural gas outdoor lighting

Source(s):   EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2011 Early Release, Dec. 2010, Table A2, p. 3-5, Table A4, p. 9-10 and Table A5, p. 11-12 for energy consumption,and Table A18, p. 36 for emissions;   EIA, Assumptions to the AEO 2010, May 2010, Table 2, p. 12 for emission coefficients.